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## ALLEN W. DULLES

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A gifted member of a talented family, Allen Welsh Dulles was a teacher, author, diplomat and lawyer. But the scholarly, pipe-smoking, mustached Dulles, who died this week at the age of 75, is better known, in crude terms, as America's "spymaster."

For seven eventful years, from 1953 to 1960, Mr. Dulles led the Central Intelligence Agency and became associated with the CIA in the same fashion that J. Edgar Hoover represents the FBI.

Mr. Dulles served his country long and well, as did his brother, former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and his sister, retired diplomat Eleanor Lansing Dulles. Like many families which have rendered important public service in high places, the Dulles family attracted controversy.

Allen Dulles personally was hardly the popular personification of a "master spy." Yet during his days at the CIA he masterminded the overthrow of the Guzman regime in Guatemala, the overthrow of Mossadegh in Iran and the return of the Shah, the U-2 flights, and the tapping of Russian-East German communications lines in East Germany by tunneling under the Communist sector's border from the American-held sector of West Berlin.

He also managed to obtain a copy of the speech made by Soviet Premier Khrushchev to the Communist party's 20th Congress which denounced Stalin — and to publicize this extraordinary address to the propaganda advantage of the West.

All these are known exploits. The full record of the CIA under Dulles' leadership may never be known. One of the axioms of United States intelligence operations, as Mr. Dulles was fond of saying, is that successes generally are kept secret, whereas the failures are only too evident —

as the case of the Pueblo makes plain.

The U-2 incident, for example, touched off an international uproar, the cancellation of the Paris summit meeting, and adverse world opinion. But on the other side, the public does not know how much valuable information the U-2 flights obtained for this country — information that may have significantly contributed to our nation's security. "The CIA," Mr. Dulles said on one occasion, "can neither defend itself nor praise itself."

During World War II, Mr. Dulles played a prominent role in what may be regarded as the beginning of modern American intelligence operations. As a member of the Office for Strategic Services headed by the colorful William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, Mr. Dulles organized a far-reaching American espionage center in Switzerland which he operated with tact, enterprise and enormous success. Not only did he place agents in high places in Nazi Germany, he also played a leading role in negotiating the surrender of Italy.

Mr. Dulles' tenure at CIA ended in a blaze of controversy over the Bay of Pigs fiasco. Although he denied the failure of intelligence on Cuba, the CIA was widely held accountable for the rout of the American-supported Cuban exile invasion attempt. Mr. Dulles offered to become the scapegoat for the affair by promptly resigning. But President Kennedy initially rejected Mr. Dulles' resignation, which was due anyway, and kept him on for several months.

The balance sheet of Mr. Dulles' exploits perhaps will never be known. Governments advertise neither intelligence successes nor their failures. Yet President Nixon's eulogy seems a fair appraisal:

"In the nature of his task, his achievements were known to only a few. But — because of him — the world is a safer place today."

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